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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 146⅞.

CITY ITEMS.

Rare Chance for Families

To put up fresh Peaches, Meats, Butter, Aiken & Shepard, No. 360 Liberty street, opposite Passenger Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad, have just received a large lot of choice Jersey Peaches, suitable for canning and making peach butter. Prices range from $1 00 to $1 60 per bushel. Call early this morning, and examine them. You will find quite a bargain.

Wamelink & Barr.

No. 12 St. Clair Street, are prepared to furnish Brass and Cornet Bands with instruments of the finest quality. Leaders and others should call and see specimens and get illustrated catalogue of prices. Every instrument warranted. They are also just in receipt of a lot of new seven-octave carved legs pianos for rent—see card.

South & Ross, No. 63 Market st.,

Are now recieving a large stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which they are determined to sell at more reasonable prices than any other house in the city. Having purchased their goods exclusively for cash, they are enabled to offer superior inducements to buyers.

They have also a choice stock of city made goods, which they offer at very low prices. Those wishing to purchase should go soon and secure bargains. Remember the place, South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Miner's Anti-Corrosive Pen.

Reader, if you want a fine, flexible, even pen, one that will give you satisfaction in all respects, call at Miner's, Fifth street, and get a card of his new Anti-Corrosive Pens. A dozen of them cost but a quarter, and you never wrote with a pen that will give you so much genuine pleasure. Try them.

Country Merchants

Wanting White Lead or Oils, Drugs or Patent Medicine, will find the largest assortment and lowest prices at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream,

the best article extant for the hair, to be had at J. M. Fulton's, No. 67 and 69 Fifth street. Try it.

Every Well-Ordered Family

should keep on hand a supply of Morris' Azumea, so or superior to any other baking-powders.

Dr. S. D. Hardman

Was at the Scott House yesterday. He leaves this morning for Kittanning, where he will remain Friday and Saturday at the Eagle Hotel.

Blackberry Brandy.

A superior article for medicinal purposes, at McClarran's Drug Store.

For Chronic Diarrhea

or Dysentery, use McClarran's Blackberry Troches.

Hair Brushes

and Tooth Brushes, best English makes. For the finest assortment and largest stock, go to McClarran's Drug Store.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.

For variety and excellence the stock at McClarran's Drug Store is unapproachable.

Remember

McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond near Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial
FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1865.

Petroleum.

The fact is sufficiently established, we have no doubt, that the petroleum trade is now one of the solid and permanent sources of wealth of the country. It there be any who longer doubt it, the daily intelligence from the several oil regions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, will soon dispel that doubt. The correspondence of the COMMERCIAL from the famous Venango County oil regions, in this morning's issue, gives a truthful and gratifying report of the condition of the wells, old and new. Many who predicted that the product of that territory had reached its maximum, and could speedily decline and finally give out, will be astonished to learn that it is still steadily on the increase, and with every prospect of a long continuance. The amount of oil now at Pithole City, and awaiting shipment to a market, is estimated at 34,000 barrels. A reliable gentleman, just arrived from that locality, informs us that he counted twenty-four thousand barrels, in tank and barrels, ready for market. There are five wells on the Holmden farm flowing about twenty-five hundred barrels daily, some of them constantly increasing their yield. Besides these there are one or two other wells yielding largely, and one hundred and fifty wells are in process of boring. The product of Pithole bids fair to be enormous within a few months.

The product of Oil creek is daily increasing, and good wells, yielding from thirty to two hundred barrels daily, are struck every few days. The Story farm is yielding one thousand to fifty barrels per day; the Tarr Farm, five hundred barrels; the Joins McClintock farm one thousand and fifty barrels, and others are doing comparatively as well, except the Rynd farm, which is not yielding, but will probably resume operations shortly. Our intelligence from Tunkard creek is also of a gratifying character, recent new strikes of good wells having added to the wealth and importance of that territory, thus it is manifest that the oil trade has a brilliant future in prospect.

Political.

The senatorial contest in the Twenty-second District resulted yesterday in the nomination of Colonel Harry White, of Indiana county. The referees of the district, composed of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson counties, met in the borough of Indiana on Tuesday, when the conference nominated, respectively: from Cambria, Col. J. . Campbell; from Indiana, Colonel Harry hite; and from Jefferson, Major W. Andrews. early three hundred ballots were had before e Conference arrived at a selection, their olice falling on Colonel Harry White, with ose sufferings in Rebel captivity our readers e acquainted.

The Union Representative Conference of the strict composed of Indiana and Westmoreland unties, met in Blairsville on Tuesday, and minated for the Legislature George E. Smith, Indiana, and James R. McAfee and James Elroy, of Westmoreland. James Alexander's mination as delegate to the State Convention in Indiana county was ratified. The Conference declined to take any action relative to the estmoreland delegates, inasmuch as there are o sets of delegates appointed, and the conees from that county were uninstructed on subject.

The Senatorial Conference of the Twenty-first strict, composed of Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry, met at Lewistown, Mifflin county, on the 20th, and elected H. Duncan, of Centre county, and Hays Hamson, of Huntingdon county, Senatorial delegates to the state Convention. The Representative Conference of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata on the same day chose Col. Wm. Butler, Mifflin county, and Alexander Port, of Huntingdon county, representative delegates to the ate Convention. The delegates were instructed to vote for Hon. J. A. Heistand, of Lancaster, Auditor General and Captain Brice X. Blair, Huntingdon, for Surveyor General.

ONE OF THE FREAKS OF TRADE.—The Detroit *Tribune* records the following: Messrs. Croul and others, of this city, will ship to-day a considerable amount of wool consigned to Galashiels, Scotland, it having been purchased by Sanderson & Murray, proprietors of a large manufacturing establishment at that place. The wool is one of the finest quality, but a good staple of medium quality. The purchasers think they can use it to better advantage than the dirty fleece wools which they have been in the habit of working up, and if the result is equal to their expectations, this shipment will be followed by large orders. The mere fact that the experiment is considered worth trying, proves that the importation of foreign importation into this country is not much longer be used for the purpose of protecting our producers of fine wool. This fact, under our present tariff, with exchange at the present mark, has nothing to fear from foreign woods.

Vice-President Alexander H. Stevens and Postmaster Reagan are the only prisoners now at Fort Warren. All the others having taken the oath of allegiance and been released.

Green, the Malden Murderer—Why he is not Hung.

A few days since an item went the rounds of the press to the effect that Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, had refused to sign the death warrant of Green, the murderer of the boy in Malden, because he had plead guilty, and had not been convicted—the death penalty being provided for persons *convicted* of murder. Such, however is not the case. The Governor appears to be conscientious in the matter, and is disposed to do his duty. The case stands thus:

The question is understood to be purely a legal one, and among the members of the bar the Governor's position in this case is understood to be substantially as follows: The indictment against Green charged only murder, but it did not allege any of the ingredients which are needful under the statute of 1858 to constitute murder in the first degree. By that statute all murder is of the second degree which does not appear to be that of the first degree. This, on the very face of the indictment, the case is one of the second degree. Nothing else appears. But since the statute declares in another section, that the degree of murder shall be found by the jury, and in still another, provides that the common law frame of indictment need not be changed, it follows that the jury was to try the case, and find the degree, according as it should appear to be on the evidence. But since Green's case never was tried at all, it did not appear to be one of the first degree, by evidence, any more than it does by the frame of the indictment. The case does not seem to be of the first degree by either method. Therefore, by the express provision of the statute, it must be regarded as of the second degree only.

I Suppose the indictment of Green's case had used those "terms of art" which properly describe manslaughter, and not murder, his plea of "guilty of murder in the first degree" would not support a judgment of death. That every one will admit. Now, the indictment did use those "term of art," which unequivocally describes murder in the second degree and no more. The consequence is the same.

The Success of the Dictator.

In spite of the repeated assertion that the great monitor *Dictator* is a failure, she turns out to be a magnificent success. The Boston *Journal*, in announcing her arrival at that harbor, says: "The great attraction of the present week will be the ocean monitor *Dictator*, which arrived here on Sunday afternoon, dropping anchor in the roads at about eleven o'clock. She is last from Newport, Rhode Island, where she was visited by about ten thousand persons, or about one thousand a day. Leaving Newport on Friday afternoon, she steamed out to sea, by Block Island, some thirty or forty miles, before proceeding directly on her course. It was a little rough outside that night—just what was wanted—and she worked to a charm, steering like a gilded lady, and acting as buoyant and lively as a wooden ship in ballast. As to speed, she has made from nine to eleven knots per hour on the passage, and there is no doubt this can, and soon will be increased to twelve or thirteen (perhaps fifteen) knots. She was off Cape Cod on Saturday evening, and made the balance of the run at a moderate rate. On nearing Boston Light however, yesterday morning, her rapid movements completely astonished the tugs and pilot-boats which were out on the alert."

Extensive Emigration Scheme.

An agent of Mississippi emigrants left New Orleans about the 9th inst for Rio Janeiro. He took out letters with him to James Watson Webb, United States Minister to Brazil, and said that he was the representative of five hundred families of that State who have pledged themselves to the enterprise, and subscribed money enough to purchase a large tract of land. He thinks fifty thousand emigrants will ultimately leave the State. The new "seat" of these descontents is on Lake Bonasai or St. Anna, the head waters of the Araguaya river, a tributary to the Tocantins. The latter finds its way to the ocean at Para, and forms a valley broad and fertile like that of the Amazon. It is not believed, however, that any considerable portion of Mississippians or Louisianians will ever emigrate unless the policy of the government towards the subjects of the late Confederacy becomes too harsh to be borne.

The Bridge Across the Ohio.

The stone work of the massive piers of the magnificent suspension bridge across the Ohio, above Wheeling, are completed. The *Intelligencer* gives the following description of the bridge:

The main bridge will be suspended on two wire cables, each of which will be thirteen inches in diameter. The cables will be made by stretching one wire across at the time, until the whole number required are in place, and then another will be brought into requisition to twist them together. The iron-saddle plates on which the cable will rest on the tops of the piers are now ready, and weigh nine tons each.

The span of the bridge is 1,007 feet, being about 250 feet longer than the Niagara suspension bridge, and longer than any wire suspension bridge in the country. About 500 tons of wire will be used in constructing it. The distance from the foundation to the top of the piers is 209 and from the bed of the river to the top of them the piers 110 feet. The floor of the bridge, when the river is at its present stage, will be 90 feet from the water, and 100 feet high in the center than at either pier. The latter are built of solid masonry, and measured at the foundation, 100 by 50 feet, tapering to 70 by 35 feet on the top, where the measurement is 70 by 35 feet. As many workmen as can be used are employed, but notwithstanding all this, the bridge will not be ready for travel much short of next year. The spans from the piers to the anchorage is 280 feet.

CROPS IN THE NORTH-WEST.—The Chicago *Tribune* publishes crop reports from representative localities in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and Canada West, touching recent meteorology and the fate of the harvests of the great breadproducing section just named. The reports upon the weather experiences of the past two weeks. That these have not had the entire effect apprehended, our reports make clear. There are but few points where extensive disaster is declared. The general tenor is, that the present will be to a season of remarkable bounty in most of the leading staples, especially shoul' a favoring extension of the warm, ripening weather bring to perfection the splendid corn crop. A year of plenty is, under Providence, to let fall its full fruitage upon the footprints of the war. All the indications proclaimed upon a scanty crop of cereals will be shaken by these reports.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The growing crops through Central and Northern Ohio, at least along the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, do not wear a very encouraging appearance. Wheat has been harvested. We hear less complaint of its failure than in the southern portion of the State. Still, it is not an average crop there. Oats promise well and previous to the late heavy rain, stood well. Corn, though rich in color, and thrifty in growth, is very backward, and the weather so far in July has not been such as to encourage the hope of a large crop. It is small, unequal, and will require a good deal of hot weather and a late fall to bring it to maturity. Hay is everywhere abundant. The only difficulty is to secure it in good condition. There has been so much rain and so frequent, that very little has been yet cut and put away without a soaking. It was selling last week, in many places in the Reserve, as low as $5 per ton. Potatoes will be plentiful, if the rot does not destroy them. Away from the immediate lake shore country, there will be very little fruit—no peaches, and but few apples."

AN INSANE GIRL HAVING SHOT HER LOVER, HARRIS AS SHE SUPPOSED, MORTALLY WOUNDED WHILE HE KISSES HER.—Of course Miss HARRIS, who killed BURROUGHS, was insane—mad. The jury said so. Therefore the following scene is all the more extraordinary:

"Many of the ladies pressed toward Miss Harris to offer their congratulations; but the young lady had fainted as soon as the words "not guilty were pronounced, and was borne from the room in the arms of her senior counsel, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq. Just before she lost consciousness, she threw her arms around the neck of this gentleman, and murmured, in a scarcely audible voice: "Oh! Mr. Bradley, are you not my father?" "God bless you, my poor child," was all that the old lawyer could say, as he kissed her, and carried the slight and fragile form of the young girl out of the room as he would an infant."

MR. BRADLEY is to be congratulated on his safe deliverance from the embrace of the insane girl. No doubt he has much reason to be thankful that he was not murdered while he was thus bandied; for there can be no telling what a girl so hopelessly insane as she was will not do. Mr. BRADLEY, who is an old man, is entitled to the congratulations of all his friends on his escape.

COUNTERFEITS.—Out of 1380 banks in the United States, only 253 have escaped the attempts at imitation by one or other of the many species of frauds; and out of this 253, at least 143 are not worth counterfeiting; so that in round numbers, out of 1200 bank notes issued but one hundred are not counterfeited. The rule is that the better the bank the more the counterfeits. Maryland has only four bank note issues not counterfeited out of thirty-three and of these four one is at a heavy discount. The State of Massachusetts, with her 182 banks, has only seven whose issues are not counterfeited. Massachusetts is the only State where there is an association for the prevention of counterfeiting. Rhode Island, besides Iowa, (which has but one bank) whose bank notes are not counterfeited, is Florida. The reason is plainly because the genuine notes of the four banks in that State are all of doubtful value. So, in all the seceded States, where the paper currency is much depreciated, counterfeiting is at a low tide.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.—It is asserted by the Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* that "it is not too much to say that seven-tenths of the population of the United States, disloyal to the Government of the United States, and lament sincerely the downfall of the confederacy. Even of the registered voters, under the franchise law, large numbers evince their rebel tendencies by many of those little incidents which show the current of public opinion."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

Highly Interesting.

Mails Leaving for Richmond

SENTIMENTS OF VIRGINIANS.

The Case of W. W. Whittlesey.

CRUELTIES TO UNION PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Post's* says: A large number of soldiers are to be discharged from the Navy immediately.

The Quartermaster's Department will soon begin the sale of buildings, grain, &c.

The mails for Richmond left Washington today by the railroad route.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The Richmond *Republic* says the late elections in Richmond and Henrico county do not indicate Virginia sentiment and never did. It states that Virginia will in the October elections, repudiate Richmond and place herself right before God and the country.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The President has appointed Samuel Wilson Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district of Florida, and Alexander Taylor, collector of customs for Annapolis, Maryland.

Major General Milroy has tendered his resignation as an officer in the volunteer forces.

President Johnson returned this morning from his excursion down the river.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The President has recognized Eurigne Barrolhet as Vice Consul of Peru, at San Francisco. Also, Robert Barth, as Consul of Saxe Weimar, Erie, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Western Territories, and Christie Muller Hulst, as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Savannah, Ga.

To-morrow morning, by direction of the Postmaster General, the mails will be transmitted over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Richmond, Va., as formerly, via Gordonsville. In the course of a few days regular mail communications will be placed on other important railroad lines.

Wallace W. Whittelsey, who was recently arrested on a charge of the robbery of treasury bonds, waived a preliminary examination this morning, and in default of $20,000 bail was committed to prison to await his trial.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that a large proportion of the applications for pensions by widows, mothers, &c., are now coming into the Pension Bureau, which state that the cause of the death of their husbands, sons, &c., was starvation, exposure or shooting by the prison guards at Andersonville, Ga., and Salisbury, N. C.

The same special also says that a large roll of honor, embracing the name of almost every meritorious officer who served during the war, and who are being brevetted for their services, is being prepared, and when completed will be published. These honorary distinctions are conferred mostly on officers, of all ranks, who served in the volunteer service. Fifteen thousand have been brevetted during the past month.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day decided that blacksmiths serving with cavalry forces are not entitled to the benefits of the pension law, and that the same will apply to saddlers and other artisans provided for as a part of cavalry organizations, and to teamsters in general, unless assisted as privates and detailed to service as teamsters.

MORE ABOUT JEFF. DAVIS

His Health and Appearance.

He is Allowed Out-door Exercise.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A Fortress Monroe letter dated the 25th says: Jeff. Davis is in better health than when he left the Clyde. His appetite is good, and like that of such as is prescribed by his physician, and his lease on life, so far as bodily infirmities go, is stronger now than the day Richmond fell into our hands. The last time I was when he was in Washington, six years ago. The sight of one eye being then apparently gone, and that of the other much impaired.

At sundown last evening Jeff. was allowed to take the fresh air by a promenade on the ramparts of the fortress. Major Seibert, of the guard walked on one side of him, and the officer of the guard on the other. Davis leaned on the arm of neither, but walked alone, firm and erect, and very unlike an invalid. The evening was particularly fine and Davis seemed to enjoy the fragrant sunset air. He had on a full suit of fine gray, his head covered a with very broad-rimmed light gray felt hat, and he wore green goggles over his eyes. His cheeks are covered with a beard of light gray, rendering the appearance of his face very much from that usually presented in his photographs, where he appears with but a tuft of hair on his chin.

This outdoor exercise was not accorded to Davis because of any critical state of his health, but it was discussed and prescribed weeks ago, to take effect in this sultry term. The sea breezes are now tempering the heat of the day's sultry, and outdoor exercise is granted to Davis to keep him in vigorous health, and not to restore to a life broken down by disease.

To guard against the possibility of an attempted escape, the lamp is kept burning all night in Davis' room, and the sentinel on duty entered a protest. The light was kept burning despite the demurs of the prisoner, and that was a petty grievance for a little while. Thus his pending questions on the present state of the country are not answered, and that makes Jeff. querulous. He becomes tired of silence at times, and finds relief in a general plea in his own behalf, aimed at the innocent officer of the guard, to prove that the United States Government cannot possibly entertain a charge of treason.

The Internal officer makes no answer, and the chief of all the rebels looks daggers at the walls of his prison, and bears the cold and comfortless treatment with a resignation

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

REINFORCING MAXIMILIAN.—There is authority for the statement that MAXIMILIAN has been reinforced lately across the Rio Grande. But they will not save him, without other aid. The whole number who have crossed the river is not believed to exceed six thousand.

MAXIMILIAN'S MINISTER.—It is rumored at Washington that M. ELOIN, the Extraordinary Envoy of MAXIMILIAN will soon make his appearance there, having an important dispatch to LOUIS NAPOLEON. To say the least, this is doubtful.

CONFISCATION.—It is reported that President JOHNSON will interpose to stay confiscation proceedings in Richmond. Many influences have been brought to bear to induce him to do so. It should be remembered, however, that thus far such influences have amounted to but little when he has made up his mind.

UNIFORM SUFFRAGE.—The Chicago *Republican* advocates with much force and ability an amendment to the constitution vesting in the national government the exclusive control and regulation of the electoral privilege, and that one general system based upon freedom and intelligence alone be established.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.—Under the immediate direction of MR. DANA, which began on the 24th instant, this new journal gives evidence of taking rank at once with the leading representative newspapers in this country. MR. DANA'S close relations with the government, extending almost throughout the war, enables him to speak on many questions as few others can.

OPERATING FOR A RISE.—The grain dealers in Chicago have been operating for a rise, their action being predicated in the late extensive rains. It is believed, however, that the damage done to the crops will not prove to be very extensive, and that speculators have miscalculated this time. There has been some damage done—a good deal in certain localities—but the yield of almost every description of cereal will be very large.

THE CHURCHES RECONSTRUCTING.—One of the most efficient agencies of reconstruction and harmony, is the Church—we mean the organized religious element of the country. It is therefore with pleasure we learn that Bishop ANDREWS authorizes Rev. A. J. DUNCAN to announce that the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will meet in Columbus, Georgia, August 16th, 1865. He requests that all Annual Conferences will meet this fall or winter and elect delegates to the General Conference to meet April 1st, 1866.

SELLING THEIR GOLD.—Self interest rules the masses of the Southern people as much as any other people on earth. A recent number of the Richmond *Republic* mentions the fact that large numbers of country merchants are coming into that city, selling their gold and buying goods. That class of merchants knew during the war that it was not to their advantage to sell their gold even when one dollar was worth a hundred in rebel currency; and they also know that greenbacks have a solid permanent value, and that it is to their interest to sell their gold and buy goods now.

DAVIS IN OPEN AIR.—On the evening of the 26th, the first time since his incarceration, JEFF. DAVIS was permitted take a walk in the open air in Fortress Monroe. To a sensitive mind this poor privilege must add to the mental tortures of his situation. To be led about by a guard, permitted to take a few turns where only a few years ago, as Secretary of War, everything was at his will, to be taken back and the bolts again drawn on him, must afford but little relief in his confinement. And yet how immensely better he is treated than the most favored of thousands of men whom he held in imprisonment and torture. Give the criminal air, and whatever else he deserves.

Protection from Popular Insanity.

The result of the recent homicide trial in Washington has provoked universal comment, and is almost generally condemned. The law-abiding portion of no community can contemplate such results without serious alarm, and we are not surprised that the acquittal of the murderess in this case upon the ground of insanity, has raised an indignant and determined protest. The time has come, we think, to provide for such cases, which will not only restrain the guilty party from a repetition of his crime, but will cause all other persons to keep their minds upon as even a balance as possible. It has often been said that no man commits a crime in a sane state of mind, and we believe it. Intoxication produces an unnatural condition of mind, and lays the foundation in many instances of murder for a defense upon which the criminal escapes the punishment of the law. Irritation and disturbance of mind, produced and encouraged by fancied or real ill treatment, induces a woman to arm herself, travel a thousand miles to slay a man who has violated his implied promise of marriage, and in a trial for her life can plead irritation to be judged to be insane, and she is sent out into the world again to repeat the crime if she be so minded. Heretofore the law was, we believe, that if one person killed another in the heat of blood it was not murder in the first degree, but if a sufficient time elapsed between the alleged provocation and the killing, for the passions to subside and judgment to return, there was no lessening of the degree of crime. In the Washington case, however, although weeks had elapsed after the cause of irritation, and the woman had travelled a thousand miles after arming herself for her bloody purpose, the verdict is, there is no crime of any degree.

Every person's personal security is involved in this matter, and it is high time that an effort should be made to restore the safe guards to life which have been allowed from year to year to disappear. The attention of our law makers should be directed to this highly important subject. It seems to us that if a person on trial for murder should set up the defense of insanity and be acquitted thereon, that the verdict of the jury should be taken as establishing his insanity, and that he should be placed under such restraint as would prevent a repetition of the crime. A person liable to such fits of insanity as will lead him to do deeds of blood is not safe to go at large, and if some remedy, such as we propose were provided, it would exert a most salutary influence upon all who don't care to take the trouble to control their passions. It should become a fixed principle in our legal system that those who fail to control themselves in their intercourse with the world, must be controlled by the law. We don't say that our suggestion is the best the subject will allow, but it will do if none better be presented. The people have a right to be secure in their lives as well as property. There appears to be no good reason for sending a fellow to the penitentiary for a dozen years for stealing a horse, unless we punish the man that takes life. The defense of insanity is just as proper in the case of the horse thief as in that of the murderer, and if things do not change, we may yet see it prevail in all cases.

Gen. Logan and Negro Equality.

The contest in Kentucky is being conducted on the adoption or rejection to the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. The campaign is a very interesting one, and enlists the aid of most of the prominent men of that region. The accomplished and fearless General LOGAN, of Illinois, a life-long Democrat of unquestionable standing, delivered a powerful speech in Louisville last week, in favor of the Union ticket and the amendment. It covers the whole ground of the controversy, and is unanswerable. He takes manly ground against slavery, as the cause of all our woes, and as the baneful influence which has hitherto retarded the growth of the South, and kept the masses of its population in degrading ignorance. He had met as an objection to the amendment that the second section gives to Congress power to legislate on the question of negro suffrage in the States, and that Congress would establish a social equality and intercourse between the races. The suggestion of such an idea amazed him. How can Congress pass a law to make one white man take another white man or black man as his guest and companion? Social equality will regulate itself. Where he came from a white man is a white man, and a black man a black man; but he found throughout the South "kinky-heads" almost as white as anybody. It was an unfortunate thing for the negroes that they take their *status* from their mothers. If from their fathers, they would be almost as universally free, as under the existing rule, they are slaves. The truth is, that the practical amalgamationists are the Southern people. There is no reason why they should be afraid of social equality, for they have, to a great extent, practised it all their lives,

Drunkenness and its Consequences.

The terrible prevalence of drunkenness in the city cannot fail to have been noticed by every person. The great number of drinking houses would, of itself, furnish evidence of the extent to which intoxicating drinks are used; for men could not afford to keep up such places, with a supply of liquors, if there were not a proportionate demand for them. But there is abundant evidence of their extensive use, in the amount of intoxication that is seen in the streets. An evening walk through the most thronged avenues, especially on a Saturday evening, will present to the eye of any observer enough proof to satisfy him of the alarming prevalence of this debasing vice, and to fill him with sorrow, if he have any regard for the welfare of his fellow men. Nor let it be thought that this is to be attributed altogether to the presence of discharged soldiers in the city. Some of these are undoubtedly dishonoring themselves by intoxication. But others are as deep in the mire as soldiers, while many of the soldiers are as sober, industrious, respectable as any of our citizens. The fearful excesses are not confined to any one class, but include old and young persons, rich and poor, and, we believe, male and female.

Last Saturday night, the crowded streets exhibited much drunkenness. A part of the consequence of it appeared in the police reports of Monday morning. No less than *forty* cases had to be disposed of by the proper officers of the law. Forty persons had to pay in money, in disgrace, in imprisonment for their bad conduct, while under the power of intoxication. Probably not one of them would have incurred this public shame, had it not been for his drunkenness. And this watchhouse scene and these court proceedings, and this fining and imprisoning, constitute, it is probable, but a small part of the evil consequences of drunkenness. What scenes of domestic sorrow, what grief of parents over a son intoxicated, what distress of wives and children, what fights, what terrors there were in many homes, it requires a stretch of fancy to conceive. And besides, the waste of health occasioned by these poisonous potions that men take for the purpose of intoxication, and the awful deaths that they produce, should inspire men with alarm. Crime and misery ruin and death follow close on the heels of the man who gives himself up to the intoxicating cup.

The police reports of last Monday morning announced that the public treasury received one hundred dollars, in fines, imposed on the inmates of the watchhouse. How many more hundreds were spent in the drinking places, to fill these unhappy people for the watchhouse, the reports could not, of course, inform us, nor could they tell how many persons, besides those twelve sent to prison in default of money, emptied their pockets of the last cent for drink, on last Saturday night, nor how many families were stinted of their supplies in consequence.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

There were thirty thousand people at the Fenian pic-nic, in New York, on Tuesday.

The sale of five government vessels at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on Monday realized $98,800.

Visitors are not yet permitted on board the Dunderberg, although thousands visit the dock daily.

According to the report of the treasurer, there is a balance in the New York county treasury of $1,057,076,91.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of several handsome iron-front buildings in the burnt district, Richmond.

The United Coopers of the State of New York held their semi-annual convention in New York city, on Monday, and established uniform prices of work.

So many Copperheads are leaving Dubuque County, Iowa, for Mexico, that hopes are entertained that the county will be carried by the Republicans at the October election.

A grand National Temperance Convention is to be held at Saratoga on the 1st of August. All temperance societies and churches are requested to send delegates.

One hundred and eight deaths occurred in Baltimore for the week ending Monday, of which fifty-seven were males and fifty-one females.

The Michigan Fair is to be held at Adrian, commencing on the 19th of September. The premiums for thorough-bred and trotting stock are $16,000.

The prize fight between Clark and Keating, at Cincinnati, for one thousand dollars a side, has been nipped in the bud by Keating's arrest. He is under bonds of $10,000.

Weichman, one of the witnesses against Mrs. Surratt, has out in another defence, four columns long, against the charges of Brophy and others that he testified falsely. No new facts are given.

The Richmond *Republic* says that the country merchants are coming into that city in large numbers, selling their gold and laying in supplies of goods. The Richmond citizens are quite elated.

The young man who received the first prize for commencement day oratory at Rochester University, was nine years ago a canal driver, parentless, unable to read, ignorant even of the name of letters.

On Monday one hundred and forty liquor sellers of Boston notified the authorities of their intention to give up the traffic. The whole number in three days was three hundred and forty-three.

During the past month over two thousand promotions by brevet have been made—chiefly, however, in volunteer service, and these cover all ranks, from brigadier generals to lieutenants. There are yet many more to be conferred.

The free negro laborers on the Sea Island make large wages—from $200 to $1,000 a year. In many cases where they work the land on their own account, they make from $1,500 to $5,000. There is much on deposit, in bank, by negroes in that neighborhood, over $140,000.

A base ball contest took place on Tue day last at Hoboken between the Keystone Club, of Philadelphia, and the Mutual Club, of New York city, which resulted in the victory of the latter by a score of thirty-one to twelve. There was a large attendance of spectators.

Hartford has an aggregate capital of $6,500,000 invested in fire insurance, divided between ten companies, and these companies have a surplus of $2,641,000, making a total of $9,000,000. Besides this, there are five life insurance companies in the city.

It is said that letters have been received from the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in nearly all of the Southern dioceses lately in rebellion against the government, in favor of reunion at the next General Convention at Philadelphia, without any formality whatever.

The property of the Naval Academy at Newport is now being removed on board of the Schoolship Santee, and in the course of a few weeks the practice squadron will leave the waters of Narragansett Bay for Annapolis, where the school will be re-established, after an absence of over four years from that place.

There is a physician in New York who made it a rule when he received his diploma, thirty years ago, not to charge for services for attending patients injured on the Fourth of July. He attended five patients injured last Fourth, and wouldn't take pay for his services. Patriotic doctor.

The Baltimorians are having a hard time over the government appointments for that city. Four different delegations have been urging as many different cards. A new one, headed by a loyal Democrat, has been arranged by the Congressional delegation.

The ladies of Flushing, L. I., have determined to erect a magnificent monument in the village to those of their relatives and friends who have died upon the battlefield during the recent war. A large sum of money has already been raised, and several fairs will be held to augment the amount.

The Fenians had an immense demonstration on Tuesday last in Jones' Wood, New York. About five thousand of the fraternity were present, besides a large number of outsiders. Speeches were made by Colonel Roberts and O'Mahony, and Judge Connolly, and there was plenty of music, dancing and various other kinds of enjoyment.

Negroes are emigrating in thousands from Kentucky to Indiana and other free States. It is a move for Freedom. If a few hundred competent females for domestic service would make their appearance in Pittsburgh and the neighborhood, they would find no difficulty in obtaining employment. Will not some freedmen's friend organize relief for an evil that is almost universal and growing worse?

The Secretary of the Treasury will give a statement of the amount of the public debt at the close of the month. It is expected, however, that it will not vary much from the statement of the 1st of June, except so far as it may have been increased by the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and by the last series of the seven-thirty loan. The *National Intelligencer* says that it may perhaps be twenty-eight hundred millions or a little more.

The coal treasures which underlie a large part of Southern Illinois, seem to display their best veins near St. Louis. There are fifty workable mines, nearly all of them in operation, and near the line of the railroad between St. Louis and Belleville. The mines of St. Clair county give to the market nearly 500,000 tons of coal, worth in the total aggregate, not less than $1,250,000, and yielding to the road a clear profit of $200,000.

The Portland miners and laborers are generally acquiescing in the reduction of thirty and forty per cent. on their wages in that region. We repeat that this reduction ought not to be pushed further, with the present ruling prices of living, where wages have been ruling at about uniform prices. But coal operators inform us that in some instances miners have made from six to eight dollars a day, working by contract, and in some cases they have asked for a reduction of fifty per cent. Where such is the case, fifty per cent. would not be too great a reduction, but we presume there are not many such cases. In one instance we are informed by an operator that three men at his colliery made on a contract last year $3,000 each. The salary of the Governor of Pennsylvania is only $4,000 a year, and house rent free.

MAGAZINES FOR THE MONTH.

Atlantic—Harper—Hours at Home.

BEES—TRIP TO BODIE'S BLUFF—NEVADA—THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

We have examined some of the monthly publications which have come to hand, and present below a portion of the results of our agreeable explorations:

THE ATLANTIC.

This monthly comes with its usual variety of articles, grave and gay. We hardly know under which of these heads to place the first article, "*Among the Honey-Makers.*" It contains a good deal of information about bees, and is written in a buoyant, vivacious style that makes it quite pleasant reading. Like the bees of which it treats, it brings us honey with a lively movement and a pleasant hum. We shall not attempt to give the substance of the article, since, if our effort were successful, it would still lack the merry amule of the author's pen.

Bees have had more of fancy interwoven with their history than any other creatures. Marvelous stories have been told of their habits, domestic economy, their government, their wars, their works. And perhaps the plain, unvarnished tale, embracing only the truth and the facts, as learned by the more close observation of later times, would embody as much of the wonderful as fancy ever attributed to these interesting little creatures. Their social government appears to have something almost intellectual and conscientious as the basis of it. It is a royalty and yet seems to partake largely of the republican idea. In many respects, it is the best royal government that we know of. It so utterly ignores the salic law as to admit only of female sovereigns. And the modes of succession seem to be decidedly preferable to the hereditary style.

Bees are an industrious race. Labor is no hinder to them. How could it be among sweets and beauties? They are courageous, and yet not quarrelsome. No animal is so large as to be formidable to them. They do not like intrusion into their houses, or disturbance about their doors, and will show proper resentment when imposed upon, but they cannot justly be called a pugnacious people. Although they always go armed, it is more for defense than aggression. The enemies which annoy, and sometimes, destroy them are numerous; none is more ingenious than the moth. Their ingenuity, courage and perseverance in counteracting its stealthy and selfish attacks are admirable, but not always crowned with victory. The same failure, however, has followed the efforts of men. The mechanical skill of bees has not taken an extensive range, but it combines wisdom of design, and beauty of execution, as far as it goes, which is, to the extent of their necessities. The honey-comb has been admired and eulogized by mathematicians for the architectural beauty of its compartments and the compactness of its arrangement.

The author of the article in the *Atlantic* gives various theories concerning the Queen-bee and the uses of the bee-bread. He speaks of different kinds of bees, not forgetting the humble or bumble-bee, whose name, we take to be derived not from his humble nest on the ground, but from the humming sound that attends his flight, and hence we prefer the name bumble-bee, from the Latin, *bombus*—buzzing. He speaks, also, of the bees in the tropics, particularly the Continent which deposit their honey in cells as large as a pigeon's egg. But the article must be read to be appreciated.

Several of the articles are continuations, and, of course, those who have had the previous numbers will not be easy till they read these. The political article, on "*Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage*," is mainly, in its form, defensive, but embraces the principal arguments in favor of negroes voting.

HARPER'S

This magazine needs no praising; and it is an old story to say that this particular number is in good keeping with the general character of the work. The first article is "A Trip to Bodie's Bluff and the Dead Sea of the West," by the same writer, we presume, who has before given entertaining sketches of travel in Arizona. The personal incidents are given in a lively and rather rollicking style, which is exchanged for a clear and more dignified one when the writer treats of the physical character of the country, which he does in an interesting and sensible manner, though not at great length.

We judge that Nevada has considerable progress to make yet, before it will be a very attractive place to settle in. The little town of Bodie, of fifteen or twenty small houses, occupied by miners, is situated at a higher altitude than any other inhabited place in the United States, being 8,000 feet. Its climate is variable, not very warm in summer nor extremely cold in winter. The principal street of this town was named in honor of this visitor and writer, Brown, and the whole appears in an engraving, coolly snugged away, with the snow-capped sierras around it. Of the miners and mining operations the writer makes a remark which any person looking towards the gold mines of Nevada will do well to consider.

"No miner, however rich, can be profitably worked for any length of time where the wages for ordinary labor are four dollars a day. Ores worth fifteen or twenty dollars a ton are necessarily dead rock, and only such as yield over thirty or forty can be made to pay. There is always more poor ore than rich, and the preponderance of wealth is lost, where the inferior ores cannot be made available. The period is not very distant when Water Lead Mining will be the source of permanent wealth in Nevada. It is to a general reduction of expenditure and to the discovery of richer lands, that we must look for that high state of prosperity which, I think, despite all the losses and checks which have attended the investment of capital in Nevada, is the ultimate destiny of that region."

The writer speaks favorably of the profits of mining, but it is evident that the work is severe and the miners have to undergo many hardships and privations.

The article on *the pursuit and capture of John Morgan* is the continuation of the thrilling Decds of heroic men, and is a lively and truthful history of that celebrated rebel incursion. The illustrations are very good. *Recollections of Sheridan* gives a good and not over flattering view of this officer. A pretty little story, with a big truth in it, is entitled "*Brains*," which gives no idea of the article.

Nevada is an instructive account of the new State of our Union, which five or six years ago was a secreted, inhabited portion of Western Utah. Silver discovered in 1859 drew adventurers thither. For several years population and speculation increased with wonderful rapidity. The wildest of excitement prevailed on the Pacific coast. Virginia City soon became a place of twenty thousand inhabitants, and the centre of mining operations and of stock company speculations. "Wildcat" stock sold at enormous rates, as, in fact, everything else did. Lots were sold at $400 a foot front, in Virginia City, and buildings erected on them of lumber at $200 per thousand feet. The rent paid for the establishment when finished, was ten per cent. *monthly* on the whole cost. Mining stocks were equally wild. When the bubble burst, a year ago, the best stocks and properties shrunk, like a stretched piece of India-rubber, to one-tenth of their former price; and the "wild cats" retired to that crowded *hades* where generations of "wild cats" in the stock line have gone before.

But the State is no bubble. It is not wholly without its agricultural advantages, though they have received little attention, but its chief wealth is its silver mines, which are pronounced "inexhaustible, and, as a rule, grow richer as they descend into the earth." Of these, there have been comparatively few yet worked, and the expense of working, owing to the cost of transporting machinery from California and the high price of provisions and labor, is, as yet, enormous. The lack of water is severely felt, both for the fertilizing of the ground and for the washing of the rich mineral earth. Nothing will grow, in many parts, without artificial irrigation. In Virginia City, with 20,000 inhabitants, there is hardly water enough collectable for the animal necessities, consequently "there are not fifty shrubs," says the writer, "on a hundred square feet of grass in the entire city.

In the winter of 1860-61, Nevada was, according to act of Congress, organized as a Territory. Two years later, a State Constitution was formed by a convention and submitted to the people in January, 1864, and rejected. Another was formed, which proved acceptable, according to which the State is now governed, as the thirty-sixth star in the grand constellation. Its extent is 485 miles, east and west, and 300 miles north and south, lying on an elevated plateau between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains. The Union feature of its Constitution is, that "the paramount allegiance of the citizen is due to the Federal Government."

The other articles of Harper are, as usual good. Several of them are continuations of popular stories. The editor's department is "all right," and has much readable and some quotable matter. We take from his Drawer the following which is all we have room for, just now:

"Let me look at some collars," said a stout, rough-looking fellow, addressing the proprietor of a country store not a hundred miles from Montreal. "With pleasure, sir," was the response; and the stock of collars was shown to the customer, who fumbled them over, and then, with a gesture of contempt, turned away with the remark that they were not the kind he wanted. "What kind do you want?" queried the shop-keeper. "We have most every kind." "Well, it's screen collars; them's the style for me." "Walk right this way—we have that style too," was the response, as the shop-keeper unrolled about eight feet of hempen cord, and quickly twisting it into a loop, held it up before the astonished gaze of the "seeker." He had no more to say but quietly took his departure.

HOURS AT HOME.

This young magazine is still improving on its earlier excellence—all but the engraving. Art is not, we respectfully submit, as well represented in either of the numbers published as literature. Four or five of the articles are of a biographical character. With reference to the first, "Catharine Adorna," as the writer proposes to present a comparison of her religious character with that of the celebrated English lady, Elizabeth Fry, for the purpose of illustrating two elements of the Christian life, it might have been more effective, and perhaps more just, had they been presented together, that we might "look on this picture and on that," at the same view.

The publishers have given, "from advanced sheets," a part of a very interesting article by Archbishop TEENCH, entitled "*Social Aspects of the Thirty Years' War.*" This will be read with special interest at present, in view of the scars that a four years' war has left upon our country. The incidental and reactionary influences of war on the character and condition of society, are often more disastrous than its immediate effects. We have seen enough of both to give us some conception of what its continuance for thirty years would have inflicted on our country. And although our armies were not like the combatants in that long struggle, yet we cannot have assurance that its character would be maintained, and that its humane elements would survive, had the contest been protracted to even half of thirty years. While grateful for the close of our eventful strife, we should endeavor, as a nation, to profit by the dreadful Germanic history of the period from 1618 to 1648, and counteract, both by political and moral influences, by public and private efforts, the distracting and debasing tendencies that have been started or accelerated by the slaveholders' rebellion.

We may revert to this topic again, when we review the balance of the article in the next number of the HOURS AT HOME.

PERSONAL.

The headquarters of Gen. Pope will continue at St. Louis, where he seems to be liked.

John Scott, Esq., of Fauquier, Virginia, is said to be writing a history of the life of Col. Mosby.

Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson, by whose forces Jeff. Davis was captured, has been promoted to the rank of a full Major General from April 20, 1865. General Wilson is from Shawneetown, Illinois. He is a captain in the corps of engineers, United States army.

In his speech at Indianapolis, General Sherman reiterated his determination to never, under any circumstances, accept civil office. He never expected to draw his sword in anger again, but if it should become necessary, in the defense of his country, he would call his old battalions around him, and knew he would not call in vain.

The speech of Hon. Mr. Voorhees, for the defence of Miss Harris, was the most eloquent, luminious, and powerful ever delivered before a jury in Washington city. The pathos of many passages in it drew tears, not from the ladies alone, but from the jury and from many members of the bar; and several times during its delivery, the eloquent orator was compelled to pause until the applause, called forth by the extraordinary brilliancy of his remarks, had subsided.

General Grant is about to pay a visit to Nova Scotia, agreeable to an invitation recently received from the British officer in command there, in acknowledgment of courtesies extended by the commander of the Potomac Army to certain British officials within his lines, last summer. The Lieutenant General arrived in New York Tuesday evening, and took the five o'clock train for West Point. He will be present at the grand review ball, at Saratoga, on the evening of August 1st.

Mr. Wm. M. Thayer, writes to the "Union Maternal Association," in Boston, about rearing a monument to the mother of Mr. Lincoln. He says: "No one familiar with the life and character of Mrs. Lincoln can doubt for a moment that maternal influence made her immortal son what he was. He saved his country in the darkest period of her history; but his mother moulded him. Without the influence of that sainted woman in planting the seeds of virtue in the son, our ship of State might have gone down beneath the breakers three years ago. Acknowledged by all who knew her to be one of the most godly women of the times, and as sensible as she was good, her quietly walk was dignified by stainless worth, and her Christian spirit imparted life and power to her teachings and government at home. Here was the secret of Abraham Lincoln's remarkable character. Let honor be paid to whom honor is due, and a suitable monument rise to her memory. It will need no other inscription than "Mother of Lincoln." Such a mother is worthy of such a son. Such a son honors his mother."

MARRIED:

RUKENBROD—DAVIDSON.—By Rev. J. A. Seese, on Thursday, June 27th, Mr. JOHN KEMP RUKENBROD, editor of the Salem *Republican*, Salem, Ohio, and Miss L. KATE DAVIDSON, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

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1,000 pounds SHOULDERS.
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100 bags SHORTS.
50 bushels WHITE BEANS.
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For terms, apply at corner of Grant and Seventh streets, or on the premises.
jy28-3w WM. DILWORTH, Jr.

WM. M. EDGAR'S ESTATE.
Letters of Administration upon the estate of WM. M. EDGAR, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present them to him for settlement, and all persons indebted to it to make payment to him.
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THE POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE,
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This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.
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SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
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Corner of Hand and Liberty Streets.
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Those Bonds bear an interest of Two Cents per day on each Hundred Dollars, and are convertible at maturity into United States Five-Twenty Six Per Cent Gold Bearing Bonds.
Full Commissions will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers who purchase for re-sale.
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CALL EARLY, before they are all gone, at
PITTOCK'S,
jy6 OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh11

REVOLVERS OF EVERY KIND—
For sale by JAMES BOWN,
jy8 136 Wood street.

REVOLVERS OF EVERY KIND—
For sale by JAMES BOWN,
jy8 136 Wood street.

FINANCIAL.

United States
7-30 LOAN!
THIRD SERIES.
$230,000,000.
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the
7-30 LOAN.
These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into
U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.
GOLD BEARING BONDS.
These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds from State, County and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.
The interest at 7.30 per cent amounts to
One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.
Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.
The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., in stead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15, at the time when they subscribe.
The delivery of the notes of this Third Series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the first of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.
The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payments in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.
The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize

The Daily Commercial

FREEDOM'S HEROES.

At the late commemoration at Harvard College, the following Poem by Dr. HOLMES was read:

Four summers crowned their golden light in leaves,
Four wasteful autumns flung them to the gale,
Four winters wore the shroud the bleakest weaves,
The fourth was April wept o'er hill and vale.

And will the war-clouds scowled on sea and land,
With the red gleams of battle staining through,
When, lit as parted by an angel's hand
They open, and the Heavens again are blue!

Which is the dream, the present or the past?
The night of anguish or the joyous morn?
The long, long years with horrors overcast,
Or the sweet promise of the day new-born?

Tell us, O father, as thine arms enfold
Thy helted first born in their fast embrace,
Murmuring the prayer the patriarch breathed of old,—
"Now let me die, for I have seen thy face!"

Tell us, O mother,—nay, thou can'st not speak,
But thy fond eyes shall answer, brimmed with joy,—
Press thy wide lips against the sunbrowned cheek,
Is this a phantom,—thy returning boy?

Tell us, O maiden,—Ah, what can'st thou tell
That Nature's record is not first to teach,—
The open volume all can read so well,
With its twin crimson pages full of speech?

And ye who mourn your dead,—how sternly true
The cruel hour that wrenched their lives away,
Shadowed with sorrow's midnight veil for you,
For them the dawning of immortal day!

Dream-like these years of conflict,—not a dream!
Ah, cold, ashen veil their awful tale,
Read by the flaming war-track's lurid gleam;
No dream, but truth that turns the nations pale!

For on the pillar raised by martyr hands
Burns the unkindled beacon of the right,
Sowing its seeds of fire o'er all the lands,—
Thrones look a century older in its light!

Rome had her triumphs; round the conqueror's car
The ensigns waved, the brazen clarions blew,
And o'er the reeking spoils of bandit war
With outspread wings the cruel eagles flew;

Arms, treasures, captives, kings in clanking chains
Urged on by trampling cohorts bronzed and scarred,
And wild-eyed wonders smared on Lybian plains,
Lion and ostrich and camelopard,—

Vain all that praetors clutched, that consuls brought
When Rome's returning legions crowned their lord;
Less than the least brave deed these hands have wrought
We clasp, unclenching from the bloody sword!

Theirs was the mighty work that seers foretold:
They know not half their glorious toil has won,
For this is Heaven's name battle,—joined of old
When Athens fought for us at Marathon!

Behold a vision none hath understood!
The breaking of the Apocalyptic seal;
Twice rings the summons—Hail and fire, and blood!
Then the third angel blows his trumpet-peal.

Loud wail the dwellers on the myrtled coasts,
The green savannas swell the maddened cry,
And with a yell from all the demon hosts
Falls the great star called Wormwood from the sky!

But it mingles with the poisoned flow
Of the warm rivers winding to the shore,
Thousands must drink the waves of death and woe,
But the star Wormwood stains the heavens no more!

Peace smiles at last; the Nation calls her sons
To sheathe the sword; her battle-flag she furls,
Speaks in glad thunders from unshotted guns,
And hides her rubies under milk-white pearls.

O ye that fought for Freedom, dying, dead,
One sacred host of God's anointed Queen,
For every holy drop your veins have shed
We breathe a welcome to our bowers of green!

Welcome, ye living! from the foeman's gripe
Your country's banner lit was yours to wrest,—
Ah, many a forehead shows the banner-stripe,
And stars, once crimson, hallow many a breast.

And ye, pale heroes, who from glory's bed
Mark when your old battalions form in line,
Move in their marching ranks with noiseless tread,
And shape unheard the evening countersign.

Come with your comrades, the returning brave,
Shoulder to shoulder they await you here;
Thus sent the life their martyr brothers gave,—
Living and dead alike forever dear.

BRIEF MISCELLANY.

SPONGE-DIVERS.

The mode of operation preparatory to a dive is very peculiar and interesting; the sketch in some degree represents this also. The diver whose turn it is takes his seat on the deck of the vessel, at either the bow or stern, and placing by his side a large flat slab of marble, weighing about twenty-five pounds, to which is attached a rope of the proper length and thickness (one and a half inch), he then strips, and is left by his companions to prepare himself. This seems to consist in devoting a certain time to clearing the passages of his lungs by expectoration, and highly inflating them afterward, thus oxydizing his blood very highly by a repetition of deep inspirations. The operation lasts from five to ten minutes, or more, according to depth; and during it the operator is never interfered with by his companions, and seldom speaks; he is simply watched by two of them, but at a little distance, and they never venture to urge him, or disturb him in any way during the process. It seems to a spectator as if the diver were going through a sort of mysterious incantation, or preparing himself by some sensation known only to himself, after these repeated, long-drawn, and heavy inspirations, he deems the fitting moment to have arrived, he seizes the slab of marble, and, after crossing himself and uttering a prayer, plunges with it, like a returning dolphin, into the sea, and rapidly descends. The stone is always held during the descent directly in front of the head, at arm's length, and seems to offer as little resistance as possible; and, by varying its inclination, it acts likewise as a rudder, causing the descent to be more or less vertical, as desired by the diver. As soon as he reaches the bottom he places the stone under his arm to keep himself down, and then walks about upon the rock, or crawls under its ledges, stuffing the sponges into a netted bag with a hooped mouth, which is strung round his neck to receive them; but he holds firmly to the stone or rope all the while as his safeguard for returning, and for making the known signal at the time he desires it.

Now let us notice the proceedings of his companions in the boat floating some twenty or thirty fathoms above him. The two men who were nearest to him previously to his making the dive, but who systematically seem to place themselves so as to prevent him from conceiving the idea of being impatiently watched by them, while undergoing the preparation, spring to their feet as soon as he disappears, and rush to the rope, which one of them holds in his hand, veering it out or shortening it in, as the diver moves about upon the bottom; and as soon as the signal indicative of his wish to return is felt, they commence hauling up the rope with great energy and earnestness, and in a way calculated to insure the greatest expedition of ascent, since the coverstay of a few seconds may be a point of life or death to the diver. The hauling up is thus effected: The assistant who has hold of the rope, awaiting the signal, first reaches down with both hands as low as he can, and there grasping the rope, with a great bodily effort, raises it up to nearly arm's length over his head; the second assistant is then prepared to make his grasp as low down as he can reach, and does the same, and so on, the two alternately, and by a fathom or more at a time, and with great rapidity, bring the anxious diver to the surface. A heavy blow from his nostrils, to expel the water and exhausted air, indicates to his comrades that he is conscious and breathes. A word or two is then spoken by one of his comrades to encourage him, if he seems much distressed, as is often the case; and the hearing of the voice is said by them to be a great support at the moment of their greatest exhaustion. A few seconds' rest at the surface, and then the diver returns into the boat to recover, generally putting on an undergarment or jacket to assist the restoration of animal heat he has lost, and to prevent the loss of more by the too rapid evaporation of water from his body. Such is the trying life of a Levantine sponge-diver; and cloudless there are very few of us who have any idea of what a fellow-creature has suffered in procuring that little article which has become a necessity of our toilet-table and the luxury of our morning ablutions.

CAT KILLED BY ROBINS.

A most remarkable instance of the belligerent qualities of the robin recently happened in Somerset, Pa. It appears that a half-grown cat, belonging to a citizen, had a fancy for killing young chickens and birds. A few days since, when puss was engaged in her favorite amusement, some six or eight robins combined to rescue her career. They attacked her in a body, pouncing upon her with great fury, and planting their beaks into her head with a severity that caused the cat to utter frightful screams, upon the inmates of the house coming to her assistance the robins retired from the conflict and the cat escaped under an adjoining kitchen, of coming out, and a rather disagreeable smell arising therefrom, in a few days afterward the door was taken up, and the cat found dead, with her eyes picked out, and other evidences about her head of having been severely dealt with.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle is sufficient double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the skin. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. J. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.
HERMAN BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Ag'ts, jy19

RAILROAD

CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.

Having purchased the right to manufacture
ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any made in 1866. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly

Superior Rolled Axles.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

CHAMPAGNE—MOD & CHANDEN genuine green seal, pts. and qts. Heidsieck genuine green seal, pts. and qts. Duc de Belmont genuine green seal, pts. and qts. In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

SCOTCH ALE—YOUNG'S STRONG ALE, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

100 BAGS ST. LOUIS SHOT JUST received and for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee.....Wm. Henderson.
Managers.....Duprez & Green.

ONE WEEK MORE.
And Positively the Last of the Season.

UNABATED SUCCESS NIGHTLY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 24th, and continue every night during the week. Last appearance this week of the gigantic and famous

DUPREZ & GREEN'S MINSTRELS,

Introducing on this occasion three extraordinary new bills, including the following very comic and laughable pieces: Pompey Jones' Jubilee, The Goddess of Liberty, Burlesque Opera of Romeo and Juliet, Lightning Express Train, Gilmore's Fifty-pound Parrot, Excursion to Niagara Falls, Three Happy Contrabands, Burlesque Monster Concert, Pawn Broker's Shop, The Fireman's Song, The Quarrelsome Servants, &c. &c.

TWO GRAND BALLOON ASCENSIONS will take place in front of the Theatre, just before opening the doors. First ascension—Monday evening, July 24th. Second ascension—Thursday evening, July 27th. The management offers this attraction for the benefit of his extensive patrons.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and Dress Circle	$ 50
Family Circle	35
Gallery	25
Private Boxes	6 00
Single Seats in Private Boxes	1 25

Concert commences at 8½ o'clock.
SAMUEL POND,
JOSEPH BLAKESLEE.
Advertising Agents.
jy24-6t

GRAND PICNIC—

WILL BE HELD ON

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865,

AT

Glenwood Grove,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

R. W. RAMSEY,

A WOUNDED SOLDIER OF THE 8TH P. R. V. C.

The public as well as the old members of his company and regiment are respectfully invited to attend. As the arrangements have been placed in the hands of a competent Committee, a pleasant time may be anticipated by those who attend.

Cars will leave the Connellsville Station as follows: Regular train, 7.00 A. M.; Regular train, 7.55 A. M.; Special train, 9.30 A. M.; Regular train, 11.00 A. M.; Special train, 1.00 P. M.; Return from the Grove, 7.00 P. M.

Music by ECKLES' BAND. jy19-td

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jy24-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

William Dilworth, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of James M. Bailey, in the Mahoning Iron and Coal Works of McCreery, Bailey & Co., the style of the firm will hereafter be William McCreery & Co.

JOHN S. DILWORTH,
WILLIAM DILWORTH, Jr.,
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1865.—jy6-2w

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of FLEMING BROTHERS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Cochran Fleming withdraws from the firm, the business of which will be continued by John Fleming, under the name and style of Fleming Bros., as heretofore. All unfinished business of the late firm will be closed by John Fleming.

JOHN FLEMING,
COCHRAN FLEMING.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1865. jy1-1m

REAL ESTATE.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

OIL CITY,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.

OFFICE—Corner Drug store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. feb24-tf

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,

Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of

Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,

Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE, wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

REFERENCES.
N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK,
I. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
my31-3m

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. ap15

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers, Mason county and other grades, Cutting Logs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.
BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
Dealers at wholesale in
TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.,
No. 297 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh Pa.
Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty st. ap7-1y

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.—Persons who wish to spend a few months on the mountains, can be furnished with first-class accommodations, if immediate application be made. Coaches will be in readiness at Cresson Station on the arrival of all through trains leaving Pittsburgh. Commutation tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Cresson, which will include this house. A first-class band of music in attendance during the season. For particulars, address

F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
Loretto Springs Hotel, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.
jy26-2w

FAYETTE SPRINGS.
WIGGINS & BUNTING,
Proprietors.

This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for visitors and no pains or expense will be spared to give universal satisfaction. The well known medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, no musquitoes and classic grounds surrounding this locality give it peculiar attractions.

"Fort Necessity," Washington's First Battle-field, Gen. Braddock's and Dumonville's Graves, Dunbar's Camp, and other historic localities are all within an hours ride. Also, Delaney's Cave, Pine Knob view, The Grand Blowing Springs, the Cucumber Cascade, Seamore run falls, and the Great Ohio Pile Falls on the Youghiogheny river, are in the immediate neighborhood.

☞ Two daily trains will bring visitors from Pittsburgh to Uniontown in a few hours, when Coaches will always be ready to carry them, by a pleasant drive of eight miles on the "National Road" to the Springs. jy8-2m

SUPPLEMENT TO AN ORDINANCE regulating the rates of Wharfage, adopted April 4th, 1854.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That after the passage of this ordinance it shall be lawful for the Wharfmaster of this Borough to collect the increased wharfage herein set forth, as follows:

SEC. 1. For every steamboat landing at said wharf there shall be levied and collected the sum of two dollars, and a like amount for every day thereafter for every flat or keelboat landing at said wharf there shall be levied and collected the sum of fifty cents, and twenty-five cents for every day thereafter, except flats or boats landing iron ore, which said flats or boats shall pay the sum of one dollar per day for each and every flat loaded or empty, occupying space at said wharf. And any part or parts of said ordinance which may conflict with this supplement is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council the 19th day of July, 1865.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: M. G. CLARK. jy26-3t

SUPPLEMENT TO ORDINANCE 48 regulating Nuisances, adopted May 5th, 1854.

Be it further enacted that any person or persons who may be found violating Sections 31 or 4th of said ordinance shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars per day for each and every day said person or persons may neglect or refuse to comply with said ordinance, (after having been notified by the proper officer to comply with the provisions of said ordinance.) And all part or parts of said ordinance which may conflict with the supplement is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council the 19th day of July, 1865.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: M. G. CLARK. jy26-3t

GLASS BAZAAR.
W. N. OGDEN & CO.,
64 Market street.

Manufacturers and dealers in Fine Cut and Pressed Glassware, consisting of rich cut Bowls, Dishes, Tumblers, Celeries, Goblets, Wines, Champagnes, &c., manufactured of the finest Flint Glass, and cannot be excelled. Also, a large assortment of silvered Glass, Bowls, Celeries, Salts, Goblets, Curtain Pins, &c., enthnas engraved on plain. Full sets of this Ware to order—with Also, constantly on hand for the Mason celebrated improved patent Self-Sealing Fruit Jars. There is no jar in the market equal to these.

Full sets of fine Table Ware loaned to parties, balls and pic nics on reasonable terms.

We particularly request heads of families to call and examine our goods and prices before making purchases. jul12-1y

W. SMITH. DAVID E. PARK. JAMES PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of coal oil retorts, and stills, gas and water pipes, sad irons, dog irons, wagon boxes, steel moulds, pullies, hangers and couplings; also, jobbing and machine castings of every description made to order. Having a complete machine shop attached to the foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. ap15

NEW PUBLICATION.

IN PRESS.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT

AND

HIS GENERALS.

This great ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL PICTORIAL and BIOGRAPHICAL WORK is now in press, and will be issued as soon as possible. It is, without exception, the most popular publication ever issued, and will contain the Portraits and Biographical Sketches of about one hundred and fifty of our leading

Military Heroes,
Naval Officers, and
Illustrious Statesmen
And Citizens.

Who have been identified with the Union cause in crushing the Rebellion. QUARTO SIZE, HANDSOMELY BOUND and SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Alternately through the work will be placed BUSINESS CARDS of our principal

Mercantile & Manufacturing Firms

Throughout the country. The whole, when complete, intended for GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION in all the principal Hotels, Reading Rooms, Libraries, on River, Lake and Ocean Steamers, and Public Places of Resort throughout the United States, and large cities of Europe, Havana, California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast, Canada, Valparaiso, Honolulu, &c., which will consume an edition of

TEN THOUSAND COPIES.

We also intend publishing the work for sale at a low price, and we are confident, from the orders already received, we can increase its circulation to

150,000 COPIES.

The BIOGRAPHIES will be FULL and COPIOUS, yet comprehensive and complete, and from the MOST RELIABLE and UNDOUBTED AUTHORITY. The portraits will be finely executed, and engraved from pictures taken expressly for the work.

No labor or expense will be spared to make this not only one of the most ATTRACTIVE, but one of the most popular, useful and reliable works for reference or advertising ever issued.

Side by side with these our Heroes who have "fought, (and some of them) bled and died" for our common country, our leading Business Men, Mechanics and Manufacturers have an opportunity to display, IN A PERMANENT AND MOST ATTRACTIVE MANNER, THROUGHOUT THE LAND, their various kinds of Business, or the results of their experience and skill in those Machines and Inventions which only need to be well known and properly applied, and they will enrich their possessors, while they help develop the great resources of our country.

We offer GRANT AND HIS GENERALS to the business public as the most valuable, popular, extensively circulated, permanent and cheapest ADVERTISING MEDIUM ever brought to their notice.

C. UNDERHILL, Esq.,

Is Our Only Agent in the United States.

He is stopping at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE for a few days, and will call on some of the leading firms here, *or on those who will enclose their cards or address to him*, and take their orders for advertisements, or give them fuller particulars.

JOHN DURAND & CO., Publishers,
34 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

PAYABLE WHEN THE WORK IS ISSUED.

One Page, among the Portraits	$120 00
Two Pages	200 00
Half Page	60 00
Quarter Page	30 00
One Page, on Colored Leaf	140 00
Two Pages, or both sides of Colored Leaf	250 00
Inside Front Cover (taken)	100 00
Inside Back Cover	300 00

ADVERTISEMENTS AT THE END OF THE WORK.

One Page	$100 00
Two Pages	175 00
Half Page	50 00
Quarter Page	25 00

EACH ADVERTISER TO RECEIVE A COPY OF THE WORK.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT.

[From the Philadelphia Daily Inquirer.]

GRANT AND HIS GENERALS.—A new publication is in press of a new illustrated work, called "Grant and His Generals," soon to be issued by Messrs. John Durand & Co., publishers 34 Liberty street, New York. The specimen copy is a most magnificent specimen of book-work, and embraces in its main objects and purposes a new and novel, as well as judicious and popular advertising medium. Its pages are devoted alternately to well-executed portraits and biographies of military and naval heroes, statesmen, and leading Union men, with the business cards of commercial and manufacturing houses, the whole intended for gratuitous circulation in hotels, reading rooms, on board steamers, etc., forming, when completed, a popular, universal and widely circulated advertising medium. The agent of Messrs. Durand & Co. is now canvassing Philadelphia for subscriptions to the work. Over twenty thousand dollars have already been subscribed in *New England alone*.

[From the Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph.]

A SPLENDID IDEA.—A new and popular plan of extensive and systematic advertising has been adopted by Messrs. John Durand & Co., publishers, 34 Liberty street, New York. We have been shown this morning a most beautiful specimen bound volume of a new work they have in press, called "Grant and His Generals." The design of the work is to blend in beautiful harmony the portraits of our patriot soldiers, naval heroes, statesmen, and civilians, and their biographical sketches, with the cards and advertisements of our manufacturing and commercial houses, the whole intended for gratuitous distribution in hotels, reading rooms, on board steamers, and in public places generally, throughout the United States. The plan of the work is a novel, judicious and popular one. The agent of Messrs. Durand & Co. will call on our business houses for their orders to the work, and, we predict, with success.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT AND HIS GENERALS.—We would call the attention of our business men to a new publication now in press, the great illustrated national work, "Grant and His Generals."

* * * * The theory of the publishers is, that the free and judicious distribution of ten thousand copies of a work so beautifully bound, and of such general interest, will create an unprecedented demand for the work, and enable them to sell it throughout the whole United States, thus affording the most extensive, as well as the cheapest, most permanent, and most attractive form of advertising.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The splendid volume of "Grant and His Generals" has been received in Boston with great favor, both as a work of art and as an advertising medium. Nearly all our first business houses will be represented in its columns, it being universally considered one of the best opportunities to secure a desirable publicity that has been presented. The work, from its attractive character and intrinsic value, will be in the hands of every man, woman and child in the country.

[From the Boston Post.]

* * * It deserves success. It will be a valuable and convenient work of reference, and its great popularity and extensive circulation will make it an excellent advertising medium.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

* * * * We have seen specimen copies of this work, and do not hesitate to say it is the best thing of the kind yet published.

C. UNDERHILL, ESQ.,
ONLY AGENT,
jy26-7t

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,

(Over People's National Bank.)

RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY,	D. E. PARK,
JAMES REES,	T. M. HARTON
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF,	JEHU P. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY,	DAV. CRAWFORD,
my26-3and	F. M. GORDON.

INSURANCE.

EUREKA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh,

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This company has been doing business for many years, and is well known throughout the country.

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With ample capital, and the indemnity for patrons, wesshall, after this date, issue Term or Perpetual Policies, on Brick Houses, in the city and country, at moderate rates of premium.

For insurance in the above reliable Company, apply to ROBERT D. THOMPSON, Agent.
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Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by pro mptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$15,000,000 00
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years), over.....5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1856 62, three million dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. R. Lyon, Esq., Hon. Jas. Cooper, Hon. Thos. Blair, Hon. Wm. Lowrie, Jas. H. Hutchinson, Hon. Wm. Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. L. Palmerston, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. M. Ward, F. E. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Yankirk, M. Whitmore, *Medical Examiner*, W. H. Hamilton, M. D.

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Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Fire and Marine Insurances.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
jes-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK has declared a dividend of 8 PER CENT. out of profits last five months (free of Government tax), payable on and after 11th inst.

JNO. G. MARTIN,
jy4-1m Cashier.

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THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and car constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

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BOOK PUBLISHERS,

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BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman, having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schuchman. I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.
jly OTTO KREBS.

HARTLEY, BABCOCK & CO.,
No. 58 Smithfield Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Stretched, Cemented and Rivetted Leather Belting and Hose.
Fire, Steamboat and Hydrant Hose, Wool Packing Fire Buckets.
Patent Oil Tanned Lace Leather.
Hose Couplings and Nozzles, Copper and Iron Rivet Belt Hooks, &c.

Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, and warrant to run straight on the pulleys. ap14-1f

LIME—200 barrels Best White Lime for sale by J. B. CANFIELD

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BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,
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GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk,
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
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MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

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Buy and sell at market rates—
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U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. | JNO. D. BAILEY, V. P
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JULY 27, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, '81	106 87½	
" 5-20's	104 90	105 00
" 7-3/10, 2d series		99 87½
" 10-40's	96 75	
Gold	1 40	
Allegheny County 5s	71 00	
Pittsburgh 6s	90 00	
Connellsville 6s	74 75	
Eureka Insurance Co	10 50	
Connellsville Interest Stock	10 00	15 00
Iron City National Bank	80 00	
Merchants' and Manufrs' National	92 50	
Bank of Pittsburgh	62 50	63 50
People's National Bank	103 50	
Arme Oil		9 50
Allegheny and Pithole		6 37½
Columbia		26 75
Cherry Run and Pithole		65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	80	1 00
Central Bash	75	90
Federal		90
Merchants		90
McAboy		90
Murray		75
Oil Basin, of Philadelphia		10
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	1 20	2 00
Ohio Valley	75	1 05
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	90	1 02
Pittsburgh and New York		60
Ritchey		90
Union Fabric	20	25
Mingo Coal Company		12 50
Phoenix		1 05

SALES.

200 Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Oil $1 00
25 Bank of Pittsburgh 63 00
Gold, at 11 A. M. 1 43½

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The supply of money at all the financial points is more than ample for speculative and legitimate purposes. Indeed, it is so abundant that all attempts towards a return to cheap prices in leading articles of consumption or the wear are so far a great measure a failure. The theory that when the war ended a sudden revulsion would follow, has proven a false one. The plethora of money keeps up the price of meat, milk, butter, bread coffee, tea, tobacco, cloths, shoes, &c. Every one knows that the natural effect of the expansion of the currency is to create and manufacture high prices. And, futher, if we look at the increased product of the precious metals, within a period, say of seventeen years, we can hardly look for a reduction in the prices of living soon to return again. According to reliable statistics, the increase of the precious metal within that period is $200,575,000. This increase in prices is not alone confined to our country. In British India, where nothing but gold and silver circulates, a private letter informs us that, owing to the great abundance of this money, all articles have risen on nearly one hundred per cent. The paper money of our country is of a more solid character than it has ever been before, and is becoming still purer, and commercial exchanges are worked more simply than formerly, so that specie is wanted for but very few balances.

—The third and last series of the great National Security Loan is now about all marketed—only a balance $35,000,000 remaining unsold on last Friday. This series has been disposed of at the rate of nearly four millions per day. This will end the sale of the $600,000,000 provided for by the last Congress to meet the wants of the Treasury during the fiscal year, beginning with the first of this month. Notwithstanding the enormous demand of the Government for loans, her credit steadily increases. Instead of having to offer greater inducements to lenders, the Government steadily, with each successive offer, lessened the inducement by reserving to itself privileges not before claimed. The usual course in finance is, the oftener the borrower is on the market, and the larger the amount of debt created, the higher will be the rate of interest charged, to cover what is usually considered the increased risk. The United States Government, in the history of its three thousand millions of debt, is an exception to all rules governing in financial matters, and proves that the amount of the debt has not yet touched the national credit, and that the expenditure of the money drawn in the development of the national resources to elevate the standard of public credit than the amount of the debt does to depress it. Some of the causes of the successful negotiation may be found, first, in the great wealth of resources in the United States; second, in the patriotism of the people to maintain their country whole and perfect at whatever cost, and third, the happy thought of blending the two powerful incentives of popularizing the loan through the power of the press.

—The report of the Committee appointed by the New York Banks to devise a plan for the redemption of the National bank currency, was read in the banks on a very decided vote. The scheme proposed, is the old Boston Suffolk Bank plan, which made country banks pay tribute to the capital, and financial wisdom never found except in the bank parlors of the Atlantic cities.

Counterfeit one dollar greenbacks are in circulation, and are said to be quite passable. The green ink is of a somewhat lighter shade than that used on the genuine, and some parts of the notes look scratchy and blurred. The figures 1 on the green scrollwork on the lower right quarter of the note are printed in green; in the genuine they are white. The face of Chase in the counterfeit is badly executed.

—The issue of five cent fractional currency has been stopped by order of Secretary McCulloch, and it is expected that the public, through the Treasurer and subtreasurers will be supplied with two and three cent coins to meet the wants of the community in lieu of the paper issue withdrawn. The amount of this description of coin at the Mint is very large, so large that those who are storing lots away for a paltry premium will find their expectations very severely lowered, as it will fall farther and farther below par the nearer the currency approaches a specie redemption. The sooner the small, debased coins are distributed for public convenience, the less will hoarders lose. We learn from Washington that about $30,000 worths of defaced or worn-out fractional currency is destroyed each day, and its place supplied with new. The entire amount in circulation is upward of $21,000,000. No more three-cent notes are to be issued, after the 1st of August, and after them, as the five-cent notes will gradually be withdrawn, while their further issue will stop.

—A few names in our local oil stock list are more sought after within a few days past. Cherry Run and Pithole, and Central Basin, Oil Creek and Cherry Run, Ohio Valley, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and Union Lubric, although the latter is very low in the figures, yet prospectively it is looking up, and may some day soon disappoint agreeably its holders.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Friday, July 28, 1865. }

Business generally speaking was dull. The sales were confined to limited parcels for home purposes. Buyers appear to be inclined to hold back for lower prices. On the other hand holders are not disposed to offer any concessions, hence we have but few sales to record. The receipts of produce are on the increase, but not in sufficient to have any marked effect on the market. The month of July, however, is generally a dull one. The present one will be no exception. On the landing, business was moderately active. The impost of the week going forward was large for the season. The Citizen took her departure for St. Louis with all the freight she could manage, and a number of passengers. The Minerva also left for the Parkersburg oil regions, with a moderate trip. The Hard Times is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will leave to-day — passengers. The Cherokee can get enough for Cincinnati and Louisville on Monday. The J. R. is in dock, after an absence of some days, on the employ of the Government, has arrived, and is loading for Cairo and St. Louis. The light draught packet Amelia Poe is announced for Cincinnati this day. The Brown's line packets are doing a fair business both ways. There is a fair local travel on the rivers. The rise in the Allegheny was sudden—it came and passed away. Boats to Oil City were only able to make one trip. The arrivals yesterday include the Lecharie and Echo, who have laid up to await the movement of the harvest of the Allegheny—the rivers here four June and July rises, and we will wait and see what August will do in the way of a rise. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was firm, with a better demand for fancy brands. An advance of 25 to 50c per barrel was established in these qualities. The receipts for some days has been restricted, hence the increased demand has caused the present advance. The inquiry was large, buyers, however, did not like the enhanced value of the raw material. The sales that came under our notice were: Extra Family—Sales 100 bbls Fancy, a favorite brand at $9. This is the highest figure we have reported for many weeks. 50 bbls do Ohio Flour, $8 00@8 75; 30 bbls do, $8 00; 90 bbls Extra, $7. Low grades are but little fancied.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off at the scales; 7 loads were reported at $18@22 ₱ ton; 1 load sold at $23. Baled was in good supply, and selling at $20.

BUTTER—The supply was in excess of the demand. The market was inactive. Prices were weak, tending downward. Sales 2 kegs packed, 20c; 6 crocks roll, 28.

POTATOES—The offerings so far were of an inferior quality. Prices were irregular. Sales 50 bush, in bulk, at $1 @ 1 05; some few damaged ones sold as low as 90c.

EGGS were unchanged as regards prices or demand. Sales 10 bbls and bbls at 21. That appeared to be the ruling figure.

CHEESE—The market contains an ample supply with a good local demand, principally for the better description. Sales 40 lbs Hamburg at 17c; do Western Reserve at 18c, and 22 do at 18c.

ALSIKE—The principal inquiry was for pearls; sales 6 tons, a prime article, at 8½c.

LEAD—Market steady. We note sales 100 pigs Galena at 9½ @ 9¾.

GREASE—We note a sale of 30 bbls at 12c.

FISH—The market was dull. Prices have a downward tendency. The rates at this time are nominal, at —Bran, 90; ₱ cwt; shorts, $1; middlings, $1 35@1 40; chipstuffs, $1 10 ₱ cwt. The supply is in excess of the demand.

GRAIN—The principal inquiry the past few days was for wheat, the prices of which were very irregular. We note sales of 700 bush red, a very choice article, at $1 79@1 80. Wagon lots sold at various prices, as per quality. Corn was steady under light offerings; sales 500 bush at 78@81c ₱ bush. Oats were steady but prices were unchanged, sales 750 bush from store, in lots, at 56@58c; one lot brought 60c.

RYE—The market rules firm, with a good demand for lots varying from 2,000 to 5,000 lbs for home purpose. The following are the latest figures with regular transactions, viz: shoulders, 15c; sides, ribbed, 18c; hams, plain, 25c; S. C. Hams firm, with small sales at 28c.

DRIED BEEF—Firm, with sales at 25c.

LARD—Steady, with sales of 5 bbls at 24c, a further advance; sale of 5 kegs country at 21 @ 22.

LARD OIL—The further advance in lard have advanced the rates for lard oil, and holders are asking the following: For No. 1, $1 @ $1 90; No. 2, $1 75, being an advance of 5c per gallon.

WHISKEY—Steady, and sales of 10 bbls city rectified at $2 12 per gallon.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

July 26.—There is a firm feeling in pig metal and a very good demand. 1,000 tons Anthracite sold at $36 @ 38. No. 2 at $26, and Forge at $45@50. Blooms are quiet. Manufactured iron is more inquired after.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Friday, July 28, 1865. }

Business in the oil way was active. There was a large inquiry for Crude and Refined. The sales of both were liberal, all things considered. The Allegheny River is again too low for steamers to reach Oil City. The arrivals since our last were the Echo No. 2 and Lecharie No. 2; they have laid up, and will not venture out again until we have a rise. The oil receipts yesterday were over eleven hundred barrels, while the sales of Crude exceeded thirty-six hundred barrels. Prices have ruled very uniform for some days. The principal transactions were in bulk. The rates were, light gravities, 20½@20¾, while 21c was paid where the oil came up to the proper test. We learn from Oil City that the market was steady, with a fair demand. A large amount was ready for shipment. Freights were large amount was ready for shipment. Freights were unchanged. Most of the refiners have a sufficient stock to last until fall.

REFINED OIL—The demand for export has improved. A number of parcels were disposed of for Philadelphia delivery. The sales of bonded in that way for the week will exceed 10,000 barrels. The rates were 31½@32c, principally at the former figures. A lot of 62 bbls of Clarion county oil arrived last evening. After examination we shall have more to say on the subject. This lot was consigned to Messrs. Guthrie & Sill. Report brands this as a superior article. We learn from Pithole that at least 3,000 bbls were at that point waiting shipment. The rates at the United States wells was $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl. The rates of freight to the nearest shipping point was $2 50 ₱ bbl. Pretty steep figures those. The production of this interesting spot is daily increasing. Great country this, and Pithole is destined to become one of our institutions.

CRUDE OIL—The market yesterday was active—the sales were liberal. We note 1,000 bbls, light gravity, at 20c, packages returned; 200 bbls, a better quality, at 21c, packages returned; 1,200 bbls bulk at 21c; 400 bbls do, to arrive, at 21c; 850 bbls at 20½c, bbls returned; 90 bbls at 20c, bbls included; 100 bbls, F. O. B., at 20c.

REFINED OIL—The demand was larger—a number of lots were disposed of. Among the transactions were the following: 500 bbls bonded, Philadelphia delivery, at 41 @ 42c; 1,500 bbls do, same terms and conditions; 500 bbls Petrolite, bonded, on the spot, at 41c; 100 bbls free on the spot, Petrolite at 45c.

TAR—The market remains dull—prices are nominal.

BENZOLE—Buyers scarce—it was offered at 20c for bonded.

RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

Fisher, Bro. ..... 889 | J. Wilkins 67
J. R. Barbour ..... 187 | Total 1,143

Imports of Oil Per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Company, 225 bbls refined oil, Philadelphia,
" " 226 " "
Brewer, Burke & Co., 52 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Brewer, Burke & Co., 87 bbls benzole, New York.
Erby, Jageman & Co., 56 bbls benzole, Philadelphia.
Erby, Brown & Co., 56 bbls benzole, Philadelphia.
Iuecseo Oil Co., 114 bbls benzole Philadelphia.
Wormuser, Meyer & Co., 175 bbls benzole, Philadelphia.

New York Petroleum Market.

July 26.—Crude has not varied materially, though the market has been a little irregular—the sales are 4,000 bbls on the spot, prompt, per order and at 31@31½ cents; chiefly 32, this price being offered at the close for parcels in shipping order; 3000 do for August delivery, part 33, the rest 30 to 30 @ 32; 15, 000 do bulk for 31st Aug 33½ S. O. Refined in bond closes 5@51 cent better—the sales 4400 bbls, at 46@46½ cents for Straw and Light straw, 50@52 for Light Straw to White, and 52@52½ for Standard White, closing at 51@52 for Light Straw to White and 50@51 for Straw. Free continues very dull—the sales 350 bbls Light Straw to White, at 70 cents; and 1200 gallons in tin, 81case. A parcel of 100 bbls Naphta, 62½ gravity, brought 50 cents; and 215 Residuum $8 75@9 00, which latter, is a dull line.

Received at New York since 1st January:

	Barrels.
1865	262,620
1864	99,779

Exported same time:

	1865. Gallons.	1864. Gallons.
From New York	4,734,086	9,397,773
Other ports	2,109,959	5,571,177
Total	6,843,045	14,968,943
Same time 1865		18,839,063

—Shipping List.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, July 27, 1865.

Business at the yards exhibited an improvement over the previous week, particularly as relates to cattle. The sales were the largest we have recorded for many weeks, and buyers took hold freely. The highest prices reached for cattle was $7 @ per cwt. for 32 head; average weight, 1,171 lbs. The lowest figure was $5 25 for 88 head; average weight, 900 lbs. The shipments East were limited, reaching 2,329 head. The principal portion was for the Philadelphia market.

SHEEP—The sales were light as compared with last week, while the exports were liberal, amounting to 8,200 head. The highest figures obtained were $4 50 per cwt. for 180 head; average weight, 89 lbs. The lowest figures were $4 @ per cwt. for 151 head; average weight, 90 lbs. The market closed dull.

HOGS—The market was firm, and prices were a shade higher. The sales were not large. The principal portion of the transactions were on Eastern account. The exports East reached 7,617 head. The highest prices paid were $11 @ per cwt. The lowest, $9 @. Below will be found the week's exports per Pennsylvania Central Railroad:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses
To Baltimore	415	2,000	2,202	100
To Philadelphia	1,154	6,000	1,883	15
To New York	776	200	2,211	
	2,225	8,200	6,619	115

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No. head.	Weight.	Price.
Hauke	Kirk	19	1040	$6 75
Hauke	Pitts	20	1040	6 75
Cullen & Grady	Fox & Blair	19	1020	6 15
Cullen & Grady	Shamburg	38	1095	6 00
Coffman	Monroe	22	1000	6 00
Smith	Bamboe	18	1062	6 25
Frost	Gatzell	18	1000	6 25
Gray	Kauffman	36	1120	6 50
McCall	Monery	18	884	5 62
Cullen & Grady	Monery	60	1000	6 00
Cullen & Grady	Shamburg	3	1000	6 00
Click	Scully	18	950	6 25
Holmes	Lafferty	14	1050	6 00
Popejoy	Murray	45	990	5 80
Wall & Co	Gallespie	20	1000	6 75
McElroy	Wernitz	19	850	4 50
Peters	Scully	40	880	4 90
Wall & Co	Shamburg	29	1000	6 50
Head	Hughey	37	1020	6 50
Hammond	Smith	36	1000	6 00
Wall & Co	Zook	20	1000	5 50
Wall & Co	Laman	23	927	5 00
Wall & Co	Kliesel & Co	40	1000	6 25
Wall & Co	Sheep & Co	40	924	5 25
Wall & Co	Sheep & Co	19	1000	6 50
Miller	Pritchard	22	750	4 40
Logan	Miller	56	870	4 87
Elliott	Mist	17	1000	6 50
Shamburg	Lebis	32	1171	7 10
McPherson	Lebis	43	1067	6 40
McGarrity	Allen	45	858	4 30
Mattock	Moore	16	964	5 50
Reeds & Davis	Greyhill	20	900	5 15
Reeds & Davis	Greyhill	20	900	5 15

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight	Price.
Crouse & Co	Rippin	330	220	$11 00
Phillips	Meverly	199	226	11 00
Linhoff	Linhoff	193	230	11 00
Phillips	Ripple	123	205	10 75
Richards	Crouse & Co	28	225	11 00
Phillips	Rippin	328	213	11 00
Click	Imhoff	10	190	10 00
Imhoff	Imhoff	64	233	11 00
Gerlin	Rice	99	220	11 00
Imhoff	Shirley	213	233	11 00
Phillips	Rippin	220	230	11 00
Imhoff	Rippin	216	212	11 10
Imhoff	Imhoff	231	230	11 00
Imhoff	Shirley	222	220	11 00

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight	Price.
Paxton	Dray	352	85	$5 00
Holmes	Paincoast	188	83	4 60
Scott	Emerick	99	90	5 00
Taggart	Riddle	200	96	5 15
Anderson	Paincoast	154	90	4 40
Latchell	Swayne	160	91	5 25
Cogilin	Rice	199	89	5 25
Waring	Dooley	81	85	4 80
Gardiel	Resor	171	87	5 12
Adams	Moyler	181	93	5 50
Adams	Hesser	182	92	5 30
Shriver	Dietrick	376	95	5 40

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

ALLEGHENY CITY, Thursday, July 27, 1865.

The supply of Cattle during the week being in excess of the demand prices ruled in favor of buyers, who were not slow to avail themselves of the advantages circumstances made for them. The Eastern markets being dull, a depressing effect was extended to our markets. As near as could be ascertained some 1500 head of Cattle were offered. The sales exceeded 1200 head. The principal packers were purchasers. The highest figures obtained were $7 25 ₱ cwt; the lowest $4 25. At the close of the market some 300 head were left over.

HOGS—The market was inactive. The sales made were barely worth noting; in fact beyond the sales of a few head to butchers, for retailing purposes, there was nothing done. The nominal rates were $9 75@11—an advance of a fast week's prices.

SHEEP—The market was quiet. The sales were only to a limited extent. The principal demand was for the better qualities. Some few head changed hands at prices ranging from $4 25@5 50—the latter was only obtained for the better descriptions. Lambs were offered in small quantities. Prices ranged from $3@3 25 ₱ head. The receipts are improving.

Below will be found the operations in Cattle, they show a liberal amount of sales:

WHOLESALE SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	No. Head.	Price.
W. J. Shamburg	Sold 18	$4 50@5
J. Kirwan	" 20	4 50@5 50
Rothchilds & Co	" 22	6 00@6 37
Rothchilds & Co	" 29	6 00@6 50
J. Whitezeman	" 25	6 25@
D. Keiffer	" 15	4 75@
Marks & Trouerman	" 36	1 00@5 25
G. Cowin	" 31	6 00@
Holmes & Pfiffer	" 20	5 00@
Jacob Rothenhilds	" 74	5 00@6 75
J. Mondgomery	" 40	6 00@
Phillips	" 38	5 00@6 00
A Porter	" 21	4 12@
Cameron	" 19	5 00@
J W Cochran	" 20	5 75@

SALES OF CATTLE BY RETAIL.

Seller.	No. Head.	Price.
J Vanatta	Retailed 20	$1 50@5 00
Rothchilds & Kahn	" 70	5 50@6 37
W J Lafferty & Co	" 48	5 50@6 50
J Kerman	" 25	5 00@6 00
Rothchilds & Co	" 26	5 50@6 00
Crouse & Haus	" 20	4 75@6 00
Marks & Trouerman	" 71	5 00@7 00
Emerick & Co	" 25	4 50@5 50
W Reis & Co	" 28	6 00@7 00

Shipments of Flour and Grain form Toledo.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS—FLOUR AND GRAIN—LAKE AND RAILROAD.

	Past Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Since Opg.
Flour, bbls	1,579	21,371	39,795
Wheat, bushels	78,558	39,335	1,915,538
Corn	18,772	1,000	216,783
Oats	200	400	39,624

SHIPMENTS—LAKE AND RAILROAD—FOR THE WEEK.

Flour, bbls	28,728
Wheat, bu	91,229
Corn, bu	21,961
Oats, bu	11,712
Total—flour to wheat—bushels	257,137

TOTAL SHIPMENTS—FLOUR AND GRAIN—1865.

Flour, bbls	434,963
Wheat, bu	2,521,018
Corn, bu	227,905
Oats, bu	300,245
Total—flour to wheat—bushels	5,574,941

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

July 26.—28 hhds, viz: 15 hhds of Missouri—1 at 8; 1 at 11 75; 1 at 8½; 2 at 9@9½; 2 at 10; 1 at 10 75; 1 at 12; 1 at 20; 1 at 22; 1 at 29 75; 1 at 33; 1 at 37; 1 at 40; 1 at 43; 1 at 46; 1 at 47; 1 at 50; 1 at 51; 1 at 52; 1 at 54; 1 at 57; 1 at 58; 1 at 59; 1 at 60; 1 at 61; 1 at 62; 1 at 63; 1 at 64; 1 at 65; 1 at 66; 1 at 67; 1 at 68; 1 at 69; 1 at 70; 1 at 71; 1 at 72; 1 at 73; 1 at 74; 1 at 75; 1 at 76; 1 at 77; 1 at 78; 1 at 79; 1 at 80; 1 at 81; 1 at 82; 1 at 83; 1 at 84; 1 at 85; 1 at 86; 1 at 87; 1 at 88; 1 at 89; 1 at 90; 1 at 91; 1 at 92; 1 at 93; 1 at 94; 1 at 95; 1 at 96; 1 at 97; 1 at 98; 1 at 99; 1 at 100; 1 at 101; 1 at 102; 1 at 103; 1 at 104; 1 at 105; 1 at 106; 1 at 107; 1 at 108; 1 at 109; 1 at 110; 1 at 111; 1 at 112; 1 at 113; 1 at 114; 1 at 115; 1 at 116; 1 at 117; 1 at 118; 1 at 119; 1 at 120; 1 at 121; 1 at 122; 1 at 123; 1 at 124; 1 at 125; 1 at 126; 1 at 127; 1 at 128; 1 at 129; 1 at 130; 1 at 131; 1 at 132; 1 at 133; 1 at 134; 1 at 135; 1 at 136; 1 at 137; 1 at 138; 1 at 139; 1 at 140; 1 at 141; 1 at 142; 1 at 143; 1 at 144; 1 at 145; 1 at 146; 1 at 147; 1 at 148; 1 at 149; 1 at 150; 1 at 151; 1 at 152; 1 at 153; 1 at 154; 1 at 155; 1 at 156; 1 at 157; 1 at 158; 1 at 159; 1 at 160; 1 at 161; 1 at 162; 1 at 163; 1 at 164; 1 at 165; 1 at 166; 1 at 167; 1 at 168; 1 at 169; 1 at 170; 1 at 171; 1 at 172; 1 at 173; 1 at 174; 1 at 175; 1 at 176; 1 at 177; 1 at 178; 1 at 179; 1 at 180; 1 at 181; 1 at 182; 1 at 183; 1 at 184; 1 at 185; 1 at 186; 1 at 187; 1 at 188; 1 at 189; 1 at 190; 1 at 191; 1 at 192; 1 at 193; 1 at 194; 1 at 195; 1 at 196; 1 at 197; 1 at 198; 1 at 199; 1 at 200; 1 at 201; 1 at 202; 1 at 203; 1 at 204; 1 at 205; 1 at 206; 1 at 207; 1 at 208; 1 at 209; 1 at 210; 1 at 211; 1 at 212; 1 at 213; 1 at 214; 1 at 215; 1 at 216; 1 at 217; 1 at 218; 1 at 219; 1 at 220; 1 at 221; 1 at 222; 1 at 223; 1 at 224; 1 at 225; 1 at 226; 1 at 227; 1 at 228; 1 at 229; 1 at 230; 1 at 231; 1 at 232; 1 at 233; 1 at 234; 1 at 235; 1 at 236; 1 at 237; 1 at 238; 1 at 239; 1 at 240; 1 at 241; 1 at 242; 1 at 243; 1 at 244; 1 at 245; 1 at 246; 1 at 247; 1 at 248; 1 at 249; 1 at 250; 1 at 251; 1 at 252; 1 at 253; 1 at 254; 1 at 255; 1 at 256; 1 at 257; 1 at 258; 1 at 259; 1 at 260; 1 at 261; 1 at 262; 1 at 263; 1 at 264; 1 at 265; 1 at 266; 1 at 267; 1 at 268; 1 at 269; 1 at 270; 1 at 271; 1 at 272; 1 at 273; 1 at 274; 1 at 275; 1 at 276; 1 at 277; 1 at 278; 1 at 279; 1 at 280; 1 at 281; 1 at 282; 1 at 283; 1 at 284; 1 at 285; 1 at 286; 1 at 287; 1 at 288; 1 at 289; 1 at 290; 1 at 291; 1 at 292; 1 at 293; 1 at 294; 1 at 295; 1 at 296; 1 at 297; 1 at 298; 1 at 299; 1 at 300; 1 at 301; 1 at 302; 1 at 303; 1 at 304; 1 at 305; 1 at 306; 1 at 307; 1 at 308; 1 at 309; 1 at 310; 1 at 311; 1 at 312; 1 at 313; 1 at 314; 1 at 315; 1 at 316; 1 at 317; 1 at 318; 1 at 319; 1 at 320; 1 at 321; 1 at 322; 1 at 323; 1 at 324; 1 at 325; 1 at 326; 1 at 327; 1 at 328; 1 at 329; 1 at 330; 1 at 331; 1 at 332; 1 at 333; 1 at 334; 1 at 335; 1 at 336; 1 at 337; 1 at 338; 1 at 339; 1 at 340; 1 at 341; 1 at 342; 1 at 343; 1 at 344; 1 at 345; 1 at 346; 1 at 347; 1 at 348; 1 at 349; 1 at 350; 1 at 351; 1 at 352; 1 at 353; 1 at 354; 1 at 355; 1 at 356; 1 at 357; 1 at 358; 1 at 359; 1 at 360; 1 at 361; 1 at 362; 1 at 363; 1 at 364; 1 at 365; 1 at 366; 1 at 367; 1 at 368; 1 at 369; 1 at 370; 1 at 371; 1 at 372; 1 at 373; 1 at 374; 1 at 375; 1 at 376; 1 at 377; 1 at 378; 1 at 379; 1 at 380; 1 at 381; 1 at 382; 1 at 383; 1 at 384; 1 at 385; 1 at 386; 1 at 387; 1 at 388; 1 at 389; 1 at 390; 1 at 391; 1 at 392; 1 at 393; 1 at 394; 1 at 395; 1 at 396; 1 at 397; 1 at 398; 1 at 399; 1 at 400; 1 at 401; 1 at 402; 1 at 403; 1 at 404; 1 at 405; 1 at 406; 1 at 407; 1 at 408; 1 at 409; 1 at 410; 1 at 411; 1 at 412; 1 at 413; 1 at 414; 1 at 415; 1 at 416; 1 at 417; 1 at 418; 1 at 419; 1 at 420; 1 at 421; 1 at 422; 1 at 423; 1 at 424; 1 at 425; 1 at 426; 1 at 427; 1 at 428; 1 at 429; 1 at 430; 1 at 431; 1 at 432; 1 at 433; 1 at 434; 1 at 435; 1 at 436; 1 at 437; 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1 at 638; 1 at 639; 1 at 640; 1 at 641; 1 at 642; 1 at 643; 1 at 644; 1 at 645; 1 at 646; 1 at 647; 1 at 648; 1 at 649; 1 at 650; 1 at 651; 1 at 652; 1 at 653; 1 at 654; 1 at 655; 1 at 656; 1 at 657; 1 at 658; 1 at 659; 1 at 660; 1 at 661; 1 at 662; 1 at 663; 1 at 664; 1 at 665; 1 at 666; 1 at 667; 1 at 668; 1 at 669; 1 at 670; 1 at 671; 1 at 672; 1 at 673; 1 at 674; 1 at 675; 1 at 676; 1 at 677; 1 at 678; 1 at 679; 1 at 680; 1 at 681; 1 at 682; 1 at 683; 1 at 684; 1 at 685; 1 at 686; 1 at 687; 1 at 688; 1 at 689; 1 at 690; 1 at 691; 1 at 692; 1 at 693; 1 at 694; 1 at 695; 1 at 696; 1 at 697; 1 at 698; 1 at 699; 1 at 700; 1 at 701; 1 at 702; 1 at 703; 1 at 704; 1 at 705; 1 at 706; 1 at 707; 1 at 708; 1 at 709; 1 at 710; 1 at 711; 1 at 712; 1 at 713; 1 at 714; 1 at 715; 1 at 716; 1 at 717; 1 at 718; 1 at 719; 1 at 720; 1 at 721; 1 at 722; 1 at 723; 1 at 724; 1 at 725; 1 at 726; 1 at 727; 1 at 728; 1 at 729; 1 at 730; 1 at 731; 1 at 732; 1 at 733; 1 at 734; 1 at 735; 1 at 736; 1 at 737; 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